

From: Murphy, Rory

Sent: Wednesday, June 23, 2021 4:11 PM

To: 'Mancinelli, Thomas (Coons)' <Thomas_Mancinelli@coons.senate.gov>; Davis, Alexandra (Coons) <Alexandra_Davis@coons.senate.gov>

Subject: RE: Thank you both!

Tom/Allie –

Following up with some additional information.

Attached you will find:

- A backgrounder we prepared last year highlighting the various economic reforms taking place in Angola. It includes a ppt presentation on the country's privatization effort known as PROPRIV.
- Two documents from when President João Lourenço met with the US President's Advisory Council on Doing Business in Africa (PAC-DBIA) in December 2020. One document is President Lourenço's speech and the other is his written responses to questions from the US business community.
- A letter the Ambassador sent House and Senate SFOPs subcommittees last year on demining funding.

Below my signature, you will find some more information on the investments the Ambassador discussed on the call.

Lastly, here is the [IMF press release](#) on the IMF Executive Board's completion of the fifth review of Angola's supported economic program. The full report should be out in the coming days.

All of these materials are distributed by Squire Patton Boggs LLP on behalf of its foreign principal the Government of Angola. Additional information is on file with the FARA Registration Unit of the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Rory

Investment in Angola

- **Soyo Refinery:** In March, the Government of Angola announced that a US consortium of companies led by Quanten LLC has been awarded the \$3.5 billion public tender to build the Soyo refinery in northeastern Angola. The project is expected to create or directly support 400 US jobs and 7,000 Angolan jobs. US Companies involved in the project include Quanten and Cisco, based in San Jose, CA, as well as KBR, TGT, and American Exploration, based in Houston, TX. More information can be found [here](#).
- **Solar Energy Project:** Earlier this year, Sun Africa broke ground in Angola on the largest solar project in sub-Saharan Africa to date. Sun Africa's initiative for Angola features a 370 MW solar power portfolio consisting of seven individual projects, including the Biopio Project (188 MW). The \$650 million project is financed by the Swedish Export Credit Corporation (Sweden), K-Sure (South Korea), and DBSA (South Africa). The portfolio, according to Sun Africa, includes US equipment and services valued at approximately \$150 million from NEXTracker (Fremont, CA)

and Sun Africa (Miami, FL). The project received continued and direct support from the US Commercial Service and US Embassy in Luanda, Angola. More information on this project can be found [here](#).

- **American Telecom Company:** On February 3, Africell Group, a US-owned mobile network operator, signed an agreement with the Angolan government to become the country's fourth telecommunications operator. The company is expected to create an estimated 6,500 jobs in Angola over 5 years. Africell received a significant loan from the US International Development Finance Corporation to help it expand in countries such as Angola. More information can be found [here](#).



THE NEW ANGOLA

OPPORTUNITIES FOR US ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT

“The reforms that are being implemented are aimed at placing Angola in line with the foundational principles of the functioning of modern states in order to make our economy more competitive and attractive to foreign investment.”

– Angolan President João Lourenço, September 2019ⁱ

“The United States welcomes Angola’s efforts to fight corruption and improve its human rights record...We commend Angola for its efforts to diversify its economy, creating opportunities for even greater US private sector engagement. We strongly support Angola’s growing role as a leader in promoting regional stability and look forward to deepening political and commercial cooperation in the years to come.”

– US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, November 2019ⁱⁱ

* * *

Under President João Lourenço, Angola has entered a new phase in its history, with the potential to become an economic leader in sub-Saharan Africa, a valuable strategic partner for the US and American business, and a stabilizing force in the region. Since his election in 2017, President Lourenço has waged a sweeping anticorruption fight, and implemented legal and economic reforms to strengthen good governance and the rule of law, and build a more resilient, inclusive economy. Leveraging Angola’s position as the third-largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa and the continent’s second-largest oil producer, the government has taken unprecedented steps to decrease state involvement in the private sector, diversify the economy and generate private sector-led development.



Opportunities for US Economic Engagement

1. **Privatization Program** – On August 5, 2019, Angola enacted its plan (“PROPRIV”) to privatize 195 state-owned enterprises via public tender, public auction and initial public offerings.ⁱⁱⁱ The program has begun with Angola’s state oil company, Sonangol, which is divesting non-core businesses and reducing its stakes in oil blocks. Combined with reforms in Angola’s investment laws to encourage private industry growth, PROPRIV will generate investment in industries including telecommunications, agriculture, airlines, banks and financial institutions, energy, textiles, transportation and infrastructure.
2. **Banking and Investment** – In September 2019, President Lourenço (along with the Minister of Finance, Central Bank Governor and Minister of Economy and Planning) led a dialogue in New York City with approximately 40 executives from major US and other banks and financial institutions about banking and investment opportunities in Angola. Participants included, among others, Citibank, Goldman Sachs, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, and representatives from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and several US government agencies. International markets continue to react favorably to Angola’s economic reform efforts. In November 2019, the country raised US\$3 billion from a euro bond offering that attracted over US\$8 billion in orders.^{iv}
3. **Oil and Gas.** – While the government is working hard to diversify the economy, oil and gas will remain an important component to the economy. Angola is currently the fifth-largest supplier of petroleum to the US at a time when the US is seeking to diversify sources of energy beyond the Middle East. Major international oil companies – including Chevron, Total, ExxonMobil, British Petroleum and Statoil – operate in the country. In February 2019, the government established the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (“ANPG”) to regulate, supervise and promote oil industry related activities, a role previously held by Angola’s national oil company, Sonangol. In October, the government tendered the construction of three new domestic oil refineries in the cities of Soyo, Cabinda and Lobito. The country announced in November 2019 that it had formed a consortium with five international oil companies, including Chevron, to develop a US\$2 billion LNG project in Soyo.^v There are numerous opportunities for investment in the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors, particularly for investors that can construct or add value to Angola’s existing infrastructure.
4. **Food and Agriculture** – Angola’s 58 million hectares of arable land provide it with the potential to be one of the leading agricultural exporters in Africa. Yet the country imports an estimated US\$250 million a month in food. Accordingly, the government is prioritizing the agriculture sector and investing in infrastructure to generate market access for Angolan farmers.
5. **Mining and Minerals** – Angola’s mineral resources include diamonds, iron ore and copper. The country is the world’s fifth-largest diamond producer and one of the world’s largest iron ore producers. Nonetheless, nearly 40% of Angola’s mineral deposits remain untapped. Recognizing it must reform a highly centralized mining industry in order to increase production, the government is working to enable diamond and other mineral producers to select their own domestic and international buyers, which, along with other reforms, will increase foreign investment and returns on those investments.

A Country on the Rise

1. **Combatting Corruption** – Acknowledging Angola’s history of corruption and the severe limits it places on building a sustainable and inclusive economy, President Lourenço made the rule of law and anticorruption two of his highest priorities.
 - Angola’s Office of the Attorney General finalized an anticorruption strategy for 2018 through 2022 that focuses on strengthening the capacity of anticorruption units and courts and enhancing prevention and repression of corruption crimes.
 - The Angolan National Assembly updated its Penal Code in January 2019 to include a new chapter on economic and financial crimes with harsher punishment for active and passive corruption, and it recently passed a greatly strengthened Anti-Money Laundering/Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) law – prepared in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) – that is expected to be signed by the President.
 - In March 2019, the government recovered close to US\$3.3 billion in assets from the former managers of the country’s sovereign wealth fund. By the end of 2019, the Angolan government had initiated dozens of court cases and recovered upwards of US\$5 billion illegally withdrawn from the country’s coffers.^{vi}



- Under a technical assistance agreement signed in April 2019, the US Department of the Treasury is helping the government (a) improve the operation of its Financial Intelligence Unit, and (b) increase the capacity of law enforcement to investigate and prosecute predicate crimes and associated money laundering, as well as recover the illicit proceeds of crime.
 - Supported by these changes, including a newly established and operational anticorruption directorate, the Angolan justice system has been actively investigating, prosecuting and sentencing senior officials for corruption. In August 2019, for example, an Angolan court sentenced the former Minister of Transportation to 14 years in prison for embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds. Speaking at the 8th Conference of States that are parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Angola's Minister of Justice and Human Rights Francisco Queiroz noted that Angola's courts now "act with greater sensitivity," and with "a celerity vision more appropriate to the moment."^{vii} Other recent high-profile actions by the Angolan government demonstrate that no bad actor is above the law.
- 2. Support From Multinational Financial Institutions and the European Union** – Signaling confidence in the government's commitment to implement a broad and bold range of reforms, the IMF, World Bank, European Union (EU), African Development Bank (AfDB) and others are increasingly engaging with Angola.
- In December 2018, the IMF approved a three-year US\$3.7 billion credit facility for technical and financial assistance.^{viii} The IMF has since completed two reviews of Angola's progress and approved the release of approximately US\$1.5 billion in disbursements. According to the IMF, despite volatile oil prices, Angolan "authorities are staying on course," and "remain committed to the arrangement and have responded decisively to the deteriorated outlook by tightening fiscal policy." Following its second review, the IMF noted, "[t]he Government remains committed to improving the investment environment, strengthening governance, and fighting corruption, including by enhancing AML/CFT legislation."^{ix}
 - In March 2019, the Angolan government and the EU met in Luanda for the Fourth Angola-EU Ministerial Meeting, during which the two signed financing agreements totaling €22 million to develop Angola's higher education, public finance management and Angola-EU dialogue programs.^x
 - In July 2019, the World Bank approved a US\$1.3 billion loan to support the government in its efforts to promote inclusive growth, improve water services and strengthen the national social protection system.^{xi} In November 2019, the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation opened an office in Luanda to expand its portfolio of loans to the Angolan private sector.^{xii}
 - In October 2019, the AfDB approved a US\$165 million loan to help finance Angola's three-year economic diversification program. The AfDB noted that Angola is "on track to meet its benchmarks for 2019" and is committed to making positive economic changes, including economic diversification, poverty reduction and macroeconomic stability.^{xiii}
- 3. Legal Reforms to Improve the Business Climate** – New or amended laws on private investment, public procurement, AML/CFT, financial institutions, tax and public probity, among others, are helping bring Angola's business climate in line with international standards and best practices, and paving the way for increased foreign investment.
- 4. Increased Engagement With the US Government** – Angola and the US are cooperating to increase US investment in the country, driven by a mutual interest to deepen not only political, but commercial ties. Since 2017, there has been a marked increase in the tempo and level of engagement between the two governments. In August 2019, Angolan Foreign Minister Augusto met with Secretary Pompeo to discuss continued bilateral cooperation across a range of areas. More broadly, Angolan officials have hosted or otherwise met with senior US officials from the Department of State, National Security Council, Department of Defense, Department of the Treasury, Federal Reserve Bank, US Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation/International Development Finance Corporation and others. Several agreements, including a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the US Export-Import Bank and Angola in April 2019, have been executed to support increased US investment.

Angola is on the rise, re-energized by a new President who has empowered his government to combat decades of corruption to build an open, democratic and prosperous society, and who is prioritizing Angola's partnership with the US and American business.



ⁱA *Conversation with President João Lourenço of Angola*, Council on Foreign Relations, Sept. 23, 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/event/conversation-president-joao-lourenco-angola>.

ⁱⁱ*Angola National Day*, Press Statement, Michael R. Pompeo, Secretary of State, Nov. 11, 2019, <https://www.state.gov/angola-national-day-3/>.

ⁱⁱⁱAn overview of PROPRIV is attached at the end of this document.

^{iv}Tommy Stubbington, "Angola raises \$3bn from yield-starved bond investors," *Financial Times*, Nov. 20, 2019, <https://www.ft.com/content/36a8398a-0b9d-11ea-b2d6-9bf4d1957a67>.

^v"Angola forms consortium with five oil firms for \$2 billion LNG project," Reuters, Nov. 5, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-africa-oil-angola/angola-forms-consortium-with-five-oil-firms-for-2-billion-lng-project-idUSKBN1XF227>.

^{vi}"Angola retrieves more than \$5 bln in stolen assets amid crackdown on graft," Reuters, Dec. 17, 2019, <https://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFL8N28R2RJ>; "Angola: State suing for return of US\$4.1 billion taken from coffers," *Macau News Agency*, Dec. 21, 2019, <https://www.macaubusiness.com/angola-state-suing-for-return-of-us4-1-billion-taken-from-coffers/>.

^{vii}"Angola Recovers More Than US\$5bn in Stolen Assets," *Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project*, Dec. 19, 2019, <https://www.occrp.org/en/27-ccwatch/cc-watch-briefs/11334-angola-recovers-more-than-us-5bn-in-stolen-assets>

^{viii}"IMF Executive Board Approves US\$3.7 Billion Extended Arrangement Under the Extended Fund Facility for Angola," IMF Press Release, Dec. 7, 2018, <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/12/07/pr18463imf-executive-board-approves-extended-arrangement-under-the-extended-fund-facility-for-angola>.

^{ix}"IMF Executive Board Completes the Second Review Under Angola's Extended Arrangement and Approves US\$247 Million Disbursement," IMF Press Release, Dec. 5, 2019, <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/12/05/pr19443-angola-imf-completes-the-second-review-under-angola-extended-arrangement>.

^x"Angola-European Union Joint Way Forward, 4th Angola-EU Ministerial Meeting," Joint Press Statement, March 11, 2019, https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/joint_press_statement_-_4th_angola-eu_ministerial_en_.pdf.

^{xi}"Angola: New World Bank Projects will Support Inclusive Growth, Water Services, and Social Protection," World Bank Press Release, July 16, 2019, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/07/16/angola-new-world-bank-projects-will-support-inclusive-growth-water-services-and-social-protection>.

^{xii}"IFC Opens Office in Angola to Support Private Sector Growth," IFC press release, Nov. 8, 2019, <https://ifcextapps.ifc.org/ifcext/pressroom/ifcpressroom.nsf/1f70cd9a07d692d685256ee1001cdd37/b92d2433c9506a3c852584ac00549c22>.

^{xiii}"Angola: African Development Bank approves \$165 million for economic diversification," African Development Bank Group Press Release, Oct. 29, 2019, <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/angola-african-development-bank-approves-165-million-economic-diversification-32276>.



ANGOLA'S PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM – PROPRIV

September 2019

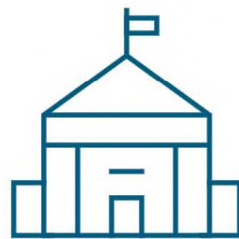


As part of the Private Sector Recovery and State Reform, the Privatization Program (PROPRIV) is launched with:



4 main objectives

- Increased Efficiency in SOEs
- Increased productivity of the national economy
- Price competitiveness
- More equitable distribution of national income



195 companies and assets

- Companies of National Reference
- Sonangol Subsidiaries and Assets
- Industrial Units in Special Economic Zone
- Other companies and assets




4 years program duration

- 80 entities / assets to be privatized in 2019
- 91 entities / assets to be privatized in 2020
- 20 entities / assets to be privatized in 2021
- 04 entities / assets to be privatized in 2022

Approved by Presidential Decree No. 250/19 of August 5

PROPRIV will be implemented through a simple and specialized structure with coordinating teams and more operational teams.

 PROPRIV global coordination

Main entities involved

Main responsibilities

Executive Power Holder	Ensure leadership and strategic coordination
Minister of State for Economic Coordination	Ensure overall program coordination
Ministry of Finance / State Secretary for Finance and Treasury	Ensure operational coordination of the program
Line and Sector Ministries	Share information and data about companies operating in their sectors
IGAPE (State Asset Manager)	Ensure program management, monitoring and implementation
BODIVA (Angola's Securities Exchange)	Ensure the necessary conditions for the operational success of transactions
Capital Markets Commission	Register the public offers
SNCP (National Services for Public Procurement)	Support the preparation of parts for hiring consulting companies
Financial Intermediaries (Investment Banks)	Assist in defining the specs of the offer (price, disclosure and distribution)
Financial Advisers	Support the business appraisal process
Legal Advisers/Assistants	Support in the preparation of issuance prospectuses
Auditors	Assist in fulfilling financial reporting obligations
AIPEX	Support the international dissemination of the program
Holdings (<i>indirect state representatives in the companies to be privatized</i>)	Collaborate with IGAPE in the implementation of the Program

PROPRIV will be implemented through one of the procedures provided for in Law 10/19 of 14 May, via stock exchange or tender...



Securities Exchange

Initial Public Offer (IPO)

Transaction whereby the company to be privatized will disperse **part or all of its shares to the public** in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Code



Tender

Public Tender

Open procedure in which all interested parties who meet the requirements set out in the **Terms of Reference** may participate by submitting proposals

Stock auction Offering of **indivisible** block of shares

Public Tender Limited by Prior Qualification

Procedure in which only **qualified candidates** are invited to tender following the **assessment of their technical and financial capacity**

... following one of the 4 legally provided modalities



***Increase in share capital
open for subscription by
private entities***



Asset Disposal

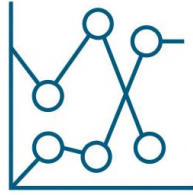


***Disposal of shares
representing the share
capital***



***Assignment of exploitation
and management rights***

Privatization processes must ensure the sustainability of PROPRIV and revenues should be allocated to the development of the productive sector.



Financing

State General Budget, by reference to estimated expenditure on estimates

15% of revenue from implementation of privatization program



Destination of Revenue

Financing of programs that serve the **economic and social development of the country**, with particular focus on **fostering the productive sector**

The entities / assets to be privatized are from 7 main sectors....



**Mineral Resources
and Oil**



**Telecommunications
and Information
Technologies**



Financial



Transport



**Economy and
Planning**



Hotel and Tourism



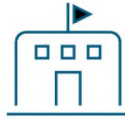
Productive

... and were grouped into 4 large groups taking into account the profile of the target investors



1. Companies of National Reference

To classify companies as a National Reference, their size, weight in GDP and their attractiveness were considered.



2. Sonangol Subsidiaries and Assets



3. Industrial Units in Special Economic Zone



4. Other companies and assets

For the subdivision of the remaining companies / assets, account was taken of ownership or tutelage, as this conditions the management model of the privatization process.




Number of entities / assets to be privatized



195 entities / assets to be privatized over the next 4 years

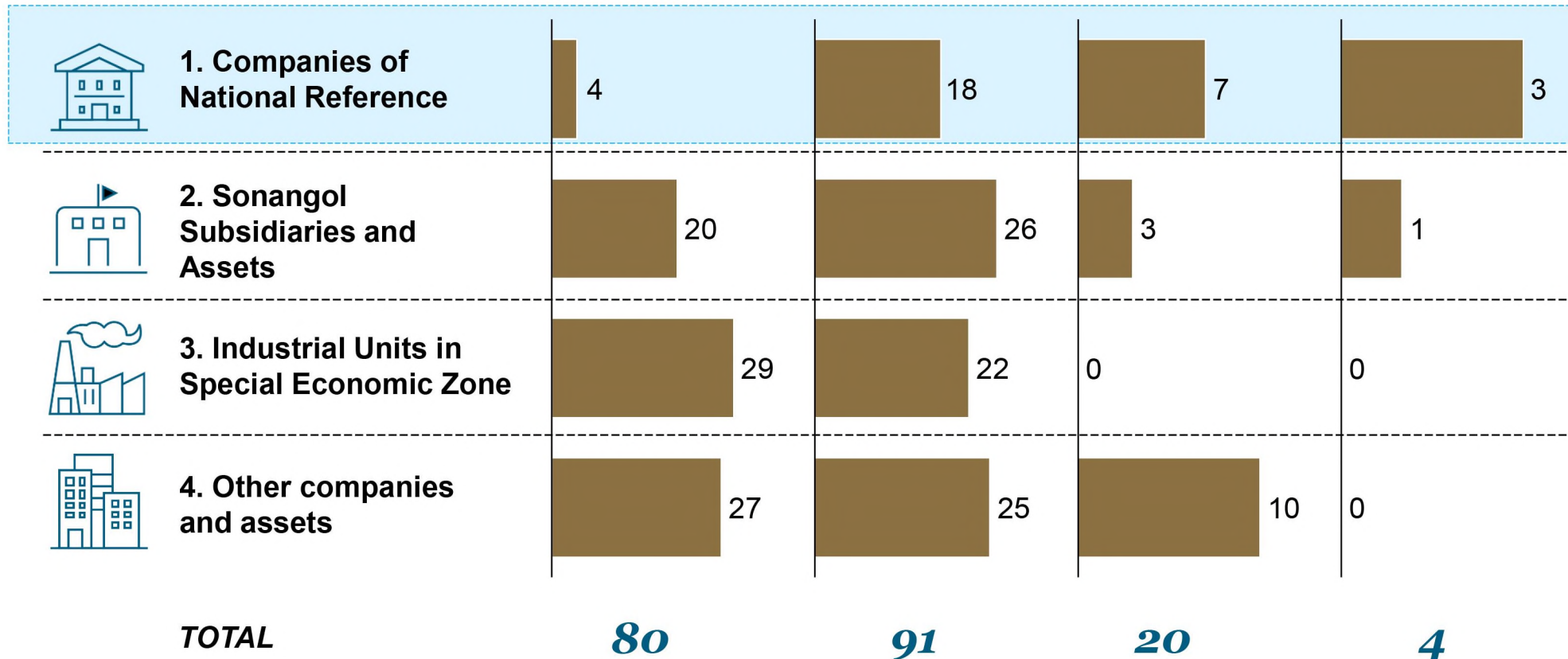
Most privatization will be concentrated later this year and by 2020

Attached Details of the other Groups

 Details up next



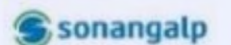






PROPRIV High Level Schedule

2019 2020 2021 2022






Program ambition will require commitment from all stakeholders involved

In the specific case of companies of national reference, most privatization processes will start in 2020.

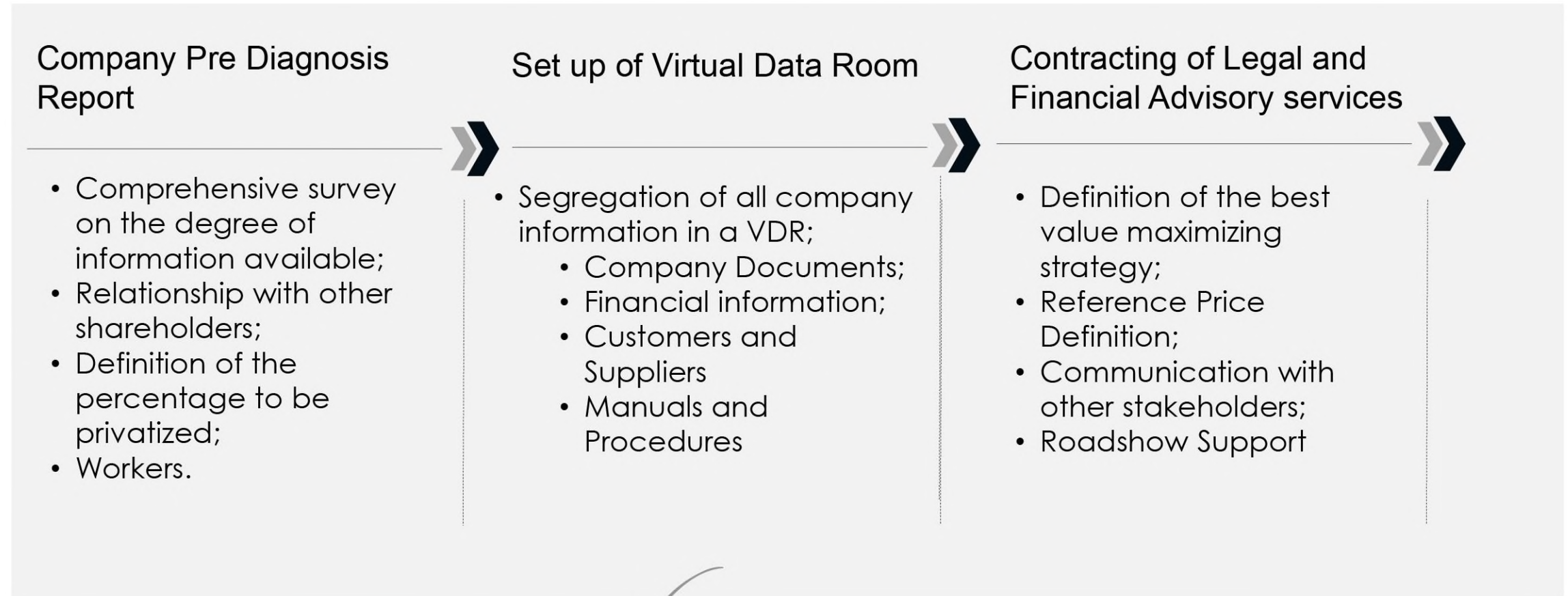
Privatization Procedure	PROPRIV Schedule			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
 Initial Public Offer		 	 	 
 Public Tender	  	       		
 Stock Auction		    	    	

Privatization Mode:

-  Disposal of Shareholdings
-  Asset Disposal
-  Capital Increase + Disposal of Assets

1 - Only the fixed wing part, keeping the rotary wing in service of Sonangol EP

Each company's privatization program will involve a set of activities prior to the announcement of the Tender or IPO



Announcement of RFP / Stock Offer

The consultants will ensure the subsequent stages of program approval, including financial, technical and legal analysis.



Stock Exchange



Public Tender

Underwriter Assistance in assessing the company as well as defining the characteristics of the offer (**price, disclosure and distribution**).

Financial consultant Service providers in the process of **valuation of companies**, as well as in the **identification and mobilization of potential investors**.

Legal Adviser Responsible for assisting the underwriters in the preparation of the prospectus

Legal Adviser Support in the **regularization** of the business and prevention of **potential conflicts between the parties**

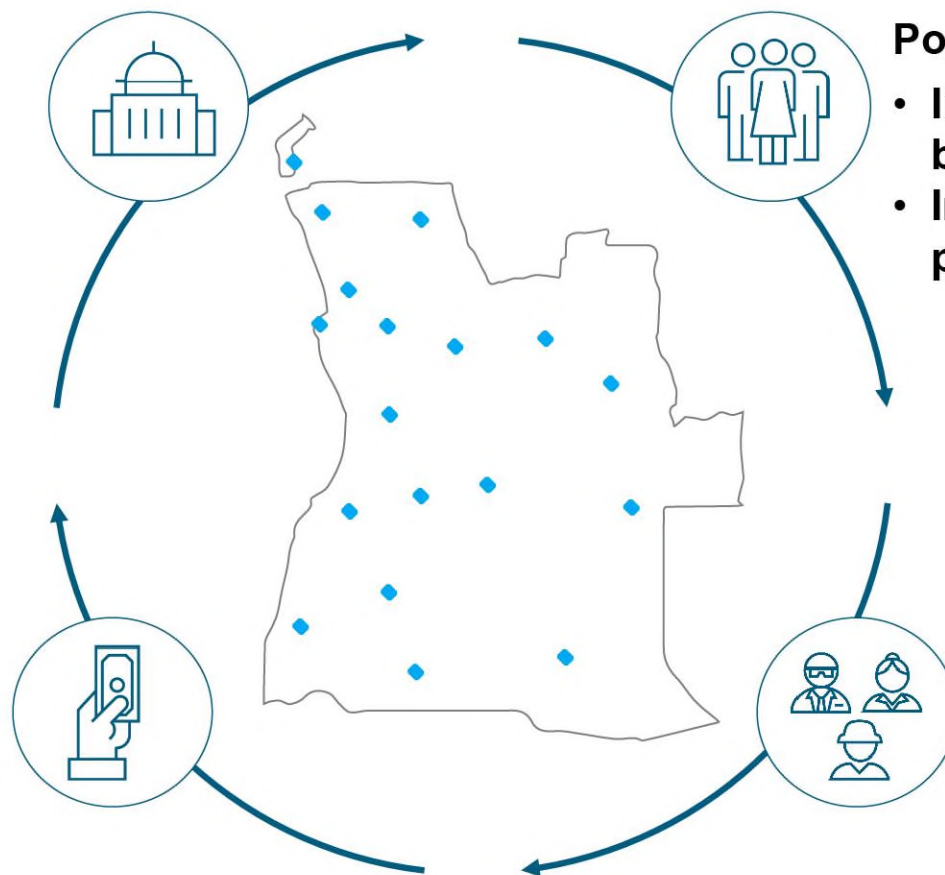
Finally, the implementation of PROPRIV will bring benefits to all sectors of Angolan society.

State

- Decrease state intervention
- Reduce costs with the Public Business Sector
- Increase national productivity and competitiveness of the country in international markets

Investors

- Get investment opportunity in sectors so far under the public domain
- Ensure access to high potential entities / assets



Population

- Increase competitiveness among businesses from different sectors
- Improve quality and access to products and services.

Workers

- Promote the maintenance of jobs in the entities / assets to be privatized
- Promote the safeguarding of rights and the application of legal precepts

Muito obrigado





Q & A

Anexo

Cronograma de privatização das Participadas e Activos Sonangol (1/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
GENIUS, LDA	Imobiliário	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
JASMIN SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED	Recursos Minerais e Petróleo	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
MANUBITO LDA	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
SOCIÉTÉ IVOIRENNE DE RAFFINAGE	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONAID LDA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
ATLANTIDA VIAGENS TURISMO SA (LISBOA)	Viagem e Turismo	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
ATLANTIDA VIAGENS TURISMO SA (LUANDA)	Hotelaria e Turismo	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
DIRANI SGPS	Imobiliário	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
DIRANIPROJECT II- PROJECTOS IMOBILIÁRIOS, S.A.	Imobiliário	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
DIRANIPROJECT III- PROJECTOS IMOBILIÁRIOS, S.A.	Imobiliário	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
DIRANIPROJECT V- PROJECTOS IMOBILIÁRIOS, S.A.	Imobiliário	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
CLÍNICA GIRASSOL	Saúde	Concessão	Concurso Público	2019
CENTRO INFANTIL 1 DE JUNHO	Imobiliário	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019

Cronograma de privatização das Participadas e Activos Sonangol (2/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
CENTRO INFANTIL FUTURO DO AMANHÃ	Imobiliário	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
FOUNTON, LDA.	Imobiliário	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
ITSS-INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICES AND SYSTEMS, INC.	Viagem e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
WTA INTERNATIONAL, S.A.	Viagem e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
WTA TRAVEL AGENCY, S.A. (LUANDA)	Viagem e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
WTA,S.A. (PARIS)	Viagem e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
WTA/HOUSTON EXPRESS, INC.	Viagem e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2019
ANGOFLEX INDUSTRIAL, LDA.	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
KWANDA - SUPORTE LOGÍSTICO, LDA.	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
LOBINAVE - ESTALEIRO NAVAL DO LOBITO, LDA.	Industria	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
PAENAL - PORTO AMBOIM ESTALEIRO NAVAL	Indústria	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
PETROMAR, LDA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
PUMA ENERGY	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020

Cronograma de privatização das Participadas e Activos Sonangol (3/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
SONACERGY - SERVIÇOS E CONSTRUÇÕES PETROLÍFERAS, LDA.	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONADIETS LIMITADA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONADIETS SERVICES SA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONASING MONDO	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONASING SAXI BATUQUE	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONASURF ANGOLA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONASURF INTERNATIONAL	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONATIDE MARINE LIMITED (SUCURSAL)	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONATIDE MARINE SERVICES	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
SONIMECH, LDA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
TECHNIP ANGOLA, ENGENHARIA LIMITADA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE CONVENÇÕES DE TALATONA	Eventos e simpósios	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
PUAÇA	Educação	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2020

Cronograma de privatização das Participadas e Activos Sonangol (4/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
CHINA SONANGOL INTERNACIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	Petrolífero	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
CHINA SONANGOL INTERNACIONAL LIMITED	Petrolífero	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
MIRAMAR EMPREEDIMENTOS	Hotelaria e Turismo	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
OPS PRODUCTION, LTD.	Petrolífero	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
OPS, SERVIÇOS DE PRODUÇÃO PETROLIFERA	Indústria	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
SOLO PROPERTIES NIGHTBRIDGE, LTD.	Imobiliário	Por Definir	Concurso Público	2020
SONANGOL CABO VERDE, SA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Oferta Pública Inicial	2020
ENCO, SARL	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2021
LUXERVIZA	Energia	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2021
SONAMET INDUSTRIAL, S.A.	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Oferta Pública Inicial	2021
SONASING XIKOMBA	Petrolífero	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2022

Cronograma de privatização das Unidades Industriais da Zona Económica Especial (ZEE) (1/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
ABSOR	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
ANGTOR	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
BETONAR	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
BOMBÁGUA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
CARTON	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
COBERLEN	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
GALVANANG, INDÚSTRIA DE GALVANIZAÇÃO, LDA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUCABOS - Indústria de Cabos Elétricos, LDA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUCARPIN - Indústria de Carpintaria, LDA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUGALV	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUGIDET	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDULOUÇAS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUPACKAGE	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019

Cronograma de privatização das Unidades Industriais da Zona Económica Especial (ZEE) (2/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
INDUPAME	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUPLAS - INDÚSTRIA DE SACOS PLÁSTICOS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUPLASTIC - INDÚSTRIA DE ACESSÓRIOS DE PLÁSTICO	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUTIVE	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INDUTUBO - INDÚSTRIA DE TUBOS DE HDPE	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
INFER	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
JUNTEX	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
MANGOTAL	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
MATRELÉCTRICA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
MECAMETAL	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
NINHOFLEX	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
PIPELINE - INDÚSTRIA DE PVC LDA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
SACIANGO	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019

Cronograma de privatização das Unidades Industriais da Zona Económica Especial (ZEE) (3/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
TELHAFAL	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
TRANSPLAS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
UNIVITRO	Indústria	Concurso Público	2019
ANGOLACABOS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
BTMT - INDÚSTRIA DE AP, BT & MT E CALDEIRA LDA.	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
CALCANTE - INDÚSTRIA DE CALÇADOS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
EMPAVE	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
FUNDINAR	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
FUNSULCACO	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INDUCAMAR	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INDUCERANG	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INDUCON - INDÚSTRIA DE CONTADORES ELÉTRICOS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INDUFEX	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020

Cronograma de privatização das Unidades Industriais da Zona Económica Especial (ZEE) (4/4)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
INDUMASSAS	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INDUTITE	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
INUCOMBO	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
LABCONTROL	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
PIVANGOLA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
PORTATURA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
SIDUREX	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
Tensão BT	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
UNINDULAB	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
URSUCOBAL	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
VEDATELA	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020
ZUB II	Indústria	Concurso Público	2020

Cronograma de privatização de outras entidades e activos (1/5)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
COMPLEXO DE CATETE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
COMPLEXO DE SILOS DA CAALA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
COMPLEXO DE SILOS DA CACONDA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
COMPLEXO DE SILOS DA GANDA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
COMPLEXO DE SILOS DA MATALA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
COMPLEXO DE SILOS DE CATABOLA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
ENTREPOSTO FRIGORÍFICO DE CAXITO	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
ENTREPOSTO FRIGORÍFICO DE DOMBE GRANDE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
ENTREPOSTO FRIGORÍFICO DO NAMIBE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FÁBRICA DE LATAS DE DOMBE GRANDE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FÁBRICA DE PROCESSAMENTO DE TOMATE DE DOMBE GRANDE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FÁBRICA DE PROCESSAMENTO DE TOMATE DO NAMIBE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FÁBRICA DE PROCESSAMENTO DE TOMATE E BANANA DE CAXITO	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019

Cronograma de privatização de outras entidades e activos (2/5)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
MATADOURO INDUSTRIAL DE CAMABATALA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
MATADOURO INDUSTRIAL DE PORTO AMBOIM	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
MATADOURO MODULAR DE LUANDA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
MATADOURO MODULAR DE MALANGE	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FAZENDA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DO CUIMBA	Agro-Pecuária	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
FAZENDA DE LONGA	Agro-Pecuária	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
PROJECTO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRÍCOLA DE CAMAIANGALA	Agro-Pecuária	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
PROJECTO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRICOLA DE SANZA POMBO	Agro-Pecuária	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
HOTEL DA BASE DO KWANDA	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
HOTEL DE CONVENÇÕES DE TALATONA	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
HOTEL FLORENÇA	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
HOTEL MAIANGA	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019
HOTEL RIOMAR	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2019

Cronograma de privatização de outras entidades e activos (3/5)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
SECIL MARÍTIMA	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2019
FAZENDA CUBAL	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2020
FAZENDA PUNGO-ANDONGO	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2020
FAZENDA QUIZENGA	Agro-Indústria	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2020
4 HOTEIS INFOTUR	Turismo	Alienação de Activos	Concurso Público	2020
ELTA	Telecomunicações e TI	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
TCUL	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
UNICARGAS	Transportes	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA BARRA DO DANDE	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA CAOTA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA DAMBA MARIA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA LUCÍRA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DAS SALINAS	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020

Cronograma de privatização de outras entidades e activos (4/5)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO EGITO PRAIA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO KAZAI	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO KICOMBO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO N'ZETO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO SOYO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO TÔMBWA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE SALGA E SECA DE MOÇÂMEDES	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE SALGA E SECA DO TÔMBWA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
PESKWANZA_EP	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2020
ACS - ANGOLA COMUNICAÇÕES E SISTEMAS, LIMITADA	Telecomunicações e TI	Alienação de Participações sociais	Concurso Público	2020
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA EQUIMINA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DA ILHA DE LUANDA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO BURACO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021

Cronograma de privatização de outras entidades e activos (5/5)

EMPRESA	SECTOR	MODALIDADE	PROCEDIMENTO	ANO INICIO
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO CABO LEDO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO LANDANA	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE APOIO A PESCA ARTESANAL DO LOMBO-LOMBO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE FORMAÇÃO E PROCESSAMENTO DE PESCADO DO NGOLOME	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
CENTRO DE LARVICULTURA E ENGORDA DO MASSANGANO	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
ESTALEIRO DA CAOTA DEOLÍNDIA RODRIGUES	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021
ESTALEIRO NAVAL EX-SOCONAL	Pescas	Cessão do Direito de Expl. e Gestão	Concurso Público	2021

Address by His Excellency João Lourenço, President of the
Republic of Angola before the US President's Advisory
Council on business in Africa
("Doing Business in Africa")
December 18, 2020, PAC-DBIA

I am grateful for the opportunity that this meeting offers me and I hope that this will be the beginning of a permanent dialogue between my Government and the American companies that you hereby represent.

My Government has been taking measures in order to attract more business and investment from the United States of America, highlighting the relationship with the US business Community, from which we expect important investments to help boost Angola's economy and development.

The histories of Angola and America have been interconnected since the first African slaves arrived in North America, more specifically in Jamestown Virginia, coming from Angola.

Today, we live in a decidedly different moment in the shared history between Angola and the United States of America, and we are aware that we have an important role in the context of African nations, aimed at contributing to the growth of the global economy.

While taking into account the fact that our two countries have to face the limitations that result from the Covid-19 pandemic that has affected the whole world, we believe that we can chart a common pathway to build a solid partnership with America.

We have been making a huge effort in Angola to transform our economy with a view to encouraging private investment and free enterprise, at the same time reinforcing our commitment towards democracy, transparency, fight against corruption and human rights promotion.

The implementation of these reforms has not been easy, but they are necessary and vital for the future of the Angolan people. As we carry them out, we are establishing strategic partnerships with various nations of the world, with growing interest from the United States of America.

Therefore, I am pleased to note that there is an increasingly dynamic exchange between our countries, recognizing that the current level of relations has proved to be exemplary, with regard to the way in which the United States of America has been working to help Angola overcome many of its problems.

I would like to highlight the assistance the US has rendered to Angola, as the first individual donor of landmine detection and removal equipment deployed in the national territory, with the year 2025 as horizon.

I also would like to mention the important collaboration that we have received from the US Center for Disease Control (“CDC”), which has provided us with technical assistance in combating HIV-AIDS, malaria and Covid-19.

Also worthy of mention is the role the Treasury Department has been playing, by providing our country with specialized assistance in the area of artificial intelligence and anti-money laundering (“AML”).

In the continuation of these actions, I wish to emphasize the fact that the Angolan Central Bank, in cooperation with the IMF, the US Federal Reserve and the US Treasury Department, has been dedicating a considerable effort in order to ensuring a positive assessment by the *Financial Action Task Force* in 2021.

The objective is to remove a significant obstacle on the road of direct investment from the United States, to allow the reestablishment of correspondent banking relationships, resumption of US dollar

circulation and removal of restrictions on the repatriation of investment dividends.

I must tell you that a process of profound changes has been taking place in Angola *vis-à-vis* the reality that the country has experienced in the last four decades and today, there is a new vision with the definition of other priorities in terms of development, among which I would highlight the sector of agriculture, technology and higher education, transportation and infrastructure, health, pharmaceutical industry, banking and insurance, and many more that may be of interest to you.

The interest to invest in almost exclusively in hydrocarbons should be corrected, taking into account the enormous potential that the Angolan economy offers.

I would like to emphasize the convergence of views between the Government of Angola and the future US administration, regarding the anti-corruption issue, considered by the President-elect, a national security issue.

It is in this spirit that we are conducting in Angola, a process of rectifying bad practices in public affairs governance and management, with the support of important institutions in friendly countries, of which I would underscore that of the US Treasury

Department, which has been providing technical assistance to our Financial Intelligence Unit.

In order to make this fight more consistent, we have adjusted our Criminal Code to international standards, which is expected to enter into force in the first quarter of 2021 and I would take the opportunity to also announce that our anti-money laundering law is already in force.

We have taken a set of measures to bring Angola in line with globally established good practices, and in this context, I would like to highlight a step taken by the Angolan Executive earlier this year, towards joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

The attention that we have been paying to the issues of the environment is also part of this same framework, by defining policies that allow us to set the pace with the main concerns in this matter, as identified worldwide.

For this reason, among other initiatives, I am pleased to mention a solar energy project, which is being implemented in partnership with the US Company named Sun Africa.

This is a good example of what it is possible for American companies to do in Angola, where there is no constraint on conducting successful business with the support of financial institutions, as is the case with the US EximBank.

I know that Pfizer is present in the group of companies that make up this Council, whose representative will serve as the moderator of our dialogue and, therefore, I would like to seize this occasion to express my appreciation for the good results that have been achieved in producing a vaccine, which represent a crucial advancement in the fight against Covid-19.

I want to emphasize that the effort to boost our economy is based on a model that attaches greater importance to the private sector.

In order to achieve this goal, we have decided to launch an ambitious privatization plan involving around 200 public companies, among which I would single out Sonangol, Endiama and Sodiam, the state-owned diamond company, and TAAG, the national air carrier.

It is our desire that relations between Angola and the United States of America may be deepened so that the foundation is laid, and within the framework of this gigantic reform effort we are undertaking, American

companies can play an active role in the reconstruction and modernizing the national economy, supporting development and social progress.

I have the expectation that after this meeting, your companies and others in the United States of America will not hesitate to seek out the Angolan market to conduct their business, as I believe that this will result in significant benefits for both sides.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite the members of the board of the Advisory Council of the American President, to pay a visit to Angola, where they will be able to see on the ground the potential of the country and its openness to the US direct investment.

I thank you in advance for the opportunity afforded to me for to engage with such eminent figures in American politics and business.

Thank you for your attention.

Responses to Questions Asked of Angolan President João Lourenço during the December 18, 2020 Virtual Roundtable with the President's Advisory Council on Doing Business in Africa ("PAC-DBIA")

This document contains the English translation of President João Lourenço's responses to questions asked during the December 2020 virtual roundtable with the PAC-DBIA. The questions have been divided up into the following topics: (1) healthcare; (2) infrastructure and the digital economy; (3) economic reforms and improving the business environment; (4) women business owners; (5) investment opportunities; and (6) trade and regional integration.

I. HEALTHCARE

Mr. Farid Fezoua, President and Managing Director of GE Africa: What are the key features of Angola's plan for developing the healthcare sector and capabilities, specifically as part of the immediate COVID-19 pandemic response and also building up sustainable infrastructure and capacity going forward? And how can U.S. healthcare companies help you do that?

Angola's National Development Plan 2018-2022 defines four key health policy programmes:

1. Improvement of medical and medicinal assistance;
2. Improvement of maternal and child health and nutrition;
3. Combating major endemic diseases through the health determinants approach; and
4. Strengthening the health information system and developing health research.

Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, the Angolan government has created a multi-sector commission led at the highest level by me and from an operational perspective by the Minister of State and Head of the intelligence bureau of the Angolan Presidency (Casa de Segurança). A National Contingency Plan has been prepared, the following actions of which we can highlight:

- Five field hospitals have been built, and five are under construction, one of which was offered by the United States;
- Isolation areas have been created in our health facilities and units for the specific treatment of COVID-19 have also been adapted in all provinces;
- The capacity of hospital units to diagnose, admit, and treat COVID-19 cases has been increased;
- Laboratory capacity to confirm and test COVID-19 cases has been strengthened with the acquisition of five molecular biology and serology laboratories. Through this we have increased our daily testing to 18,000;
- The number of new beds has increased by more than 5,000, as a result of the rehabilitation and expansion of various sanitary infrastructures, in particular the expansion of the emergency care

ward of the Luanda Paediatric Hospital, as well as COVID-19 quarantine and treatment areas in the Special Economic Zone, in Barra do Cuanza, in Calumbo 1 and 2, and in all provinces, in response to improved health services.

Regarding the aid that American companies can give, it is important to mention that there is a very old commercial relationship with American companies, in particular with GE. There is a lot of health equipment from American brands, especially the equipment from the companies with a presence here, GE and Varian, among others. In the past we had problems in the assembly and maintenance of this equipment, largely because of some weakness of the counterparts that represented these brands in Angola. However, this problem has already been overcome. For example, in the case of GE, we are installing a lot of equipment that was bought in the past and did not have the desired assistance.

The health sector in Angola needs the participation of American companies specialised in all aspects. With GE, we want to strengthen the business relationship, including, for example, in imaging equipment. We also want GE to promote and support investments in primary healthcare projects with reference to the type of projects carried out in other African countries such as Ghana and Kenya.

Ms. Susan Silberman, Global President, Emerging Markets of Pfizer: What positive lessons or new ways of doing things in the healthcare sector have come as a result of COVID-19 in Angola?

The Angolan government congratulates the entire Pfizer development team that made it possible in a very short time to formulate an effective vaccine against the COVID-19 virus. This is a very important achievement for everyone, especially for the recovery of the world economy and the safeguarding of human life. We express our interest in benefiting from cooperation with Pfizer and are open to receive investments in the production of medicines in Angola.

Mr. Chris Toth, President and Chief Operating Officer of Varian Medical Systems: As we think about the many facets of the Varian-Angola partnership, how do you think companies like ours can best work with you and your administration to achieve our shared goals?

Regarding the question from Varian, financing proposals are assessed by the Ministry of Finance, which always seeks to safeguard the sustainability of public debt and the conditions under which debt repayments can be made, so they can be negotiated on a case-by-case basis. In this sense we have favoured financing on concessional terms, i.e. with low interest rates and long maturity periods.

Varian Medical Systems is already a healthcare partner with whom we are developing a business relationship, mainly through our Angolan Cancer Control Institute (IACC). With this partner we intend to develop further initiatives in the area of early diagnosis of cancer diseases. We will be very interested to receive your proposals for expansion packages in the field of cancer diagnosis.

II. INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Lord James Dutton, President for Africa of Bechtel Corporation: My question concerns infrastructure, procurement, and delivery models. Particularly the financing of big infrastructure development, especially post pandemic, which as you know means financing will be much more constrained.

Angola has set up the National Electronic Public Procurement System in order to provide greater

transparency and quality to public contracts. This system has enabled around 69 percent of all public investment projects to be qualified through public tenders by the first half of 2020.

Within the framework of the implementation of the Development Plan, 218 budget units will use the National Electronic Public Procurement System by 2022, with a view to the sustainability of public finances. The assistance of specialised U.S. companies will be an opportunity to accelerate the agenda for the digitisation of public procurement procedures, which will increase the transparency of these procedures.

Ms. Ruth Dowling, Senior Vice President and General Counsel for Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Africa of American Tower Corporation: What steps is your government taking to improve the mobile penetration rate and reduce the urban/rural digital divide in the country?

Angola has a national fibre-optic network of over 20,000 kilometres and has a connection with 3 undersea cables, namely SAT 3, WACS and SACS, connecting Luanda to Fortaleza, Brazil, and MONET, which connects Fortaleza to Miami in the United States, operated by Angola Telecom and Angola Cable, respectively.

With the completion of the process for the entry of the new telecommunications operator with a global licence, Angola will have 3 operators for mobile telephony operations, ensuring greater availability and coverage of services.

Ms. Aida Diarra, Vice President and Head of Sub-Saharan Africa of Visa: What is Angola's priority regarding technology and the digital economy? What opportunities do companies have to engage with the government and share best practices that we see globally?

On this subject, I would like to highlight the following:

1. Approval of a new Payment Systems Act incorporating new payment instruments;
2. Creation of an innovation system for payment systems;
3. Creation of rules on mobile and instant payments, harmonising with the SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) for cross-border payment;
4. Payments by QR code should be available during the first half of 2021;
5. Entity certification for operating the mobile payments device;
6. Allocation of 2 licences for the provision of mobile payment services;
7. Level of banking services usage estimated at 50% of adult population (survey prepared by the World Bank);
8. Market open to the private sector without restrictions on the origin of capital.

Also in the space segment, we are building an ANGOSAT telecommunications satellite which will have HTS technology.

The business opportunities lie mainly in the operation of infrastructure, virtual mobile services, pay TV, and the provision of internet services.

Mr Takreem El-Tohamy, Managing Director of the Middle East and Africa of IBM: Can you please comment on Angola's 5G plan?

Technological developments have led to advances in a wide variety of sectors. Communications accelerate economic and social development as well as the social way of life.

5G is the fifth generation of mobile internet or the fifth-generation wireless system, which will be crucial for everyday areas, but also to leverage other technological advances, such as in automation and telecommunications engineering.

Considering the potential for transformation that can be seen, the Angolan Executive Branch will develop programmes to monitor, train and adopt the 5G generation in order to position the country in the new technological generation that aims to revolutionise the information and knowledge society.

In its Frequency Plan, the Electronic Communications Regulatory Authority has redefined the conditions for the country to be ready to allocate licences for 5G operation as soon as requested by operators.

III. ECONOMIC REFORM AND IMPROVING THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Peter Sullivan, Head of Africa, Public Sector Group of Citi: What are Angola's plans and measures for improving the business environment, specifically related to FX and rule of law? How could the U.S. government help support the implementation of these actions by the Government of Angola?

Angola has adopted a floating exchange rate regime in which the exchange rate is now dictated by the market. Furthermore, the financial and capital account has been opened, no longer requiring any prior authorisation from the Central Bank for the entry or exit of funds from non-resident investors.

These developments have made it possible to meet foreign currency needs across the board in a timely manner, including for the repatriation of profits or dividends. At this time, according to BNA (National Bank of Angola) data, there are no pending cases of investors wishing to repatriate gains generated in Angola due to difficulties in accessing the foreign exchange market.

The normal and efficient functioning of the foreign exchange market is fundamental to improving the business environment, and we expect that the progress already made will give investors greater interest in investing their capital in Angola.

In short, we can highlight the following:

1. Full adoption of FATF recommendations on preventing and combating money laundering;
2. Strengthening the monitoring and supervision capacity of the BNA;

3. Effective implementation of the Basel recommendations on banking supervision;
4. Elimination of foreign exchange licensing, including foreign direct investment;
5. Market-determined exchange rate implementation;
6. Increase in the supply of foreign exchange directly to the market without interference from the BNA;
7. Adoption of Bloomberg electronic platform for foreign currency trading.

Mr. Jason P.H. Brantley, Director of Sales and Marketing, Agriculture and Turf Division, Africa and Asia of the John Deere Company: How does the government approach equipment tenders to ensure the best value over the life of the project is rewarded as opposed to selecting the lowest initial price? And can you generally comment on how the economic reforms are proceeding with respect to developing the agricultural sector?

In terms of agriculture, Angola is one of the countries in the world with the most potential. It has more than 50 million hectares of arable land and less than 15 percent of such land is cultivated. In the coming decades, we will have to double the area under cultivation.

Agriculture and livestock are therefore an area that we must explore. It is still very underdeveloped, as is the entire agribusiness sector. The contribution of U.S. investors is therefore welcome in this particular area, whether in the private operation of large agricultural units (through ongoing privatisations or new farms); or by participating in the entire agribusiness chain associated with it, particularly inputs (fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, mechanisation) and downstream in the consolidation of the distribution and growth of agro-industry.

We want to attract investors with competitive productive capacity and grant a concession for or privatise large public agricultural units that are currently idle or have productivity levels below their potential.

We will also attract foreign direct investment to new farms and improve the availability and sustainability of water in the short and medium term, in particular that associated with hydro-agricultural plants.

SOAL's project to transform corn into ethanol, which was planned to be carried out in 2008, did not materialise, certainly due to the enormous demand for corn for human consumption and for feed production, which is much more attractive than transformation into ethanol.

The market for the sale of equipment and machinery for use in agriculture is totally free, promoting healthy competitors among its agents who must ensure value propositions for their customers. Many American brands are present, but their presence needs to be reinforced and investors are invited to increase their presence and new investors to enter the market.

This year an investor for the United Arab Emirates installed the first assembly line of Massey Ferguson agricultural tractors in the Special Economic Zone in Luanda. Therefore, Angola has space for investments in assembly lines for tractors, cultivators, various implements and other equipment with the American brand.

Mr. Jake Cusack, Founder and Managing Partner of the CrossBoundary Group: What is the role of renewable energies in rural electrification in Angola, as well as in the export diversification strategy? What incentives exist or are being contemplated to crowd in private sector investment?

Renewable energies play an important role, given the country's geographical extent, with very significant renewable resources, namely solar, wind, biomass and hydro, since they can be implemented in a decentralised manner, thus facilitating the process of electricity supply in areas with dispersed and low-density populations, being possible to set up the phased implementation of renewable technology systems.

In the energy matrix, hydro generation represents about 60 percent. The production of electricity from solar-photovoltaic systems is growing.

To identify the different energy sources, the sector has developed the Renewable Energy Atlas, which determines the potential of each of the available sources by geographical region.

With the ongoing electrification of rural areas, incentives are being created for the development of agro-industry which will enable the processing of products and diversification of the economy.

In order to attract private investment, with the support of international institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, French Development Agency, among others), a study is being carried out to define the specific conditions, including regulations, the tariff system, etc., for attracting investors as independent producers.

Mr. Sami Mainich, Chairman of the Dow Africa Advisory Committee and Regional Managing Director for North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean (Levant) of The Dow Chemical Company: How does Angola's economic agenda intend to foster trade partnerships in the areas of the circular economy and sustainability?

When studying the production of solid waste, with a view to recovery as part of the preparation of a strategy to promote the circular economy, we estimate that 6.4 million tonnes of solid waste are produced per year in Angola. The study by the Ministry of Economy and Planning estimates that 3.2 million tonnes, or half of the tonnage produced, comes from cities and can potentially be recovered. Luanda, the capital, is at the top of that potential as the largest producer of urban waste, with 2.5 million tonnes per year. Forty-five per cent of this production has potential for re-use as a raw material for industry, 35 percent has potential for re-use as fertiliser, and the remaining 20 percent could be used in energy production. This represents about 30 MW, generated by an incinerator, or through the biogas plant, which can generate 10 MW per year.

Total re-use is estimated at \$550 million per year. The same is true in the fact that by not reusing its waste Angola foregoes the possibility of earning around \$550 million per year.

Thus there is an enormous opportunity to promote investments to develop the recovery of urban waste. As such, we will launch an international tender to identify a private public partnership to transform the current landfill in Luanda, in the Mulenvos area, into a waste recovery centre. The documents for the launch of the tender are ready and in the process of being published.

IV. WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS

Ms. Brittany Underwood, founder and CEO of Akola: What support is available for women led small and medium enterprises in Angola, specifically artisan enterprises that contribute to economic development, poverty alleviation, and women empowerment?

We have public policies that facilitate women's access to the market, such as Law 13 (Law on financial institutions) and the COVID relief fund (FACRA COVID relief fund). But there is a need for credit lines to finance women's businesses, because the overwhelming majority of them, despite comprising 53 percent of Angola's population, are in the informal market and are not eligible for credit. The focus is on the creation and formalisation of women's cooperatives, as well as the strengthening of citizenship actions to obtain the identity card, which has been a barrier to their organisation in cooperatives.

The other challenge is to formalise the informal market to provide an environment conducive to generating revenue, both for women, who will have their businesses protected and better conditions in the markets, and for the government in terms of taxes and fees.

Another investment in women at this stage is the construction of infrastructure in the markets (classrooms for literacy, day care centres for children, primarily the zungueira women who walk with their children on their back). The small manufacturing industry for the use of products and waste recovery.

In Angola there are already a number of women from various social strata organised in cooperatives and associations. Nine mills in 3 provinces (Cuanza Norte, Huambo and Lunda Sul) were established to be managed by seven associations.

Ms. Rahma Wright, founder and Managing Director of Shea Yeleen: Is there interest in developing a joint high-level U.S.-Angola effort focused on highlighting women entrepreneurs and women business owners?

Our response is positive. We can create a platform for dialogue to strengthen actions aimed at the economic and social empowerment of women by promoting income-generating activities (productive inclusion), wealth and jobs, in particular:

- Provide technical and methodological support to women in the development of business plans and in business management;
- Technical training in food processing, increasing productive capacity, product quality and the diversification of products prepared by groups of women/cooperatives;
- Training of trainers or facilitators of cooperatives for 'business plan coaching'.

Regarding support in trade between African countries involving American companies, the role of the Investment and Export Promotion Agency is relevant to attracting these companies to Angola, both to invest and to forge trade partnerships with other companies in Angola, not only as a way to expand their markets, but above all as a way to share good practices and transmit knowledge and technology.

V. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN ANGOLA

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Mr. John Nevergole, Director of the ABD Group: Can you please discuss any specific upcoming government procurement or government supported investment projects that are a priority for Angola and potentially a good fit for U.S. investors?

The priority for the Angolan economy is the development of the private sector, with the role of investment in infrastructure capable of reducing the cost of private investment and increasing total factor productivity being relevant. By the end of 2021, the government intends to structure a set of infrastructure investments in public-private partnerships, with an emphasis on the following projects.

In the field of the environment, I would highlight the:

- Rehabilitation and operation of the waste recovery unit of Mulenvos;
- Construction and operation of the Cabo Ledo and Okavango tourism development complexes;
- Restructuring, equipping and managing agroecological centres in Cabinda, Cuando Cubango and Namibe.

In the field of energy and water, I would highlight the:

- Construction and operation of the Baynes hydroelectric plant;
- Construction and operation of the Soyo II combined cycle power plant;
- Construction and operation of Chicapa II hydroelectric plant.

In the field of public works, I would highlight the:

- Construction of a motorway on the North-South Corridor;
- Installation and operation of a toll system in the border areas of Luau, Luvo, Massabi, Noqui and Santa Clara.

In the field of transport, I would highlight the:

- Construction of CFL rail link to DRC border;
- Construction of CFM, Namibia and Victoria Falls rail link;
- Construction and Operation of Caála, Lombe, Luvo and Soyo logistics platform;
- Construction and operation of a rail link between Angola and Zambia.

VI. TRADE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Ms. Laura Lane, Director for Corporate Affairs, in the Communications and Sustainability Office of UPS: How is Angola working to facilitate regional integration, to support the creation of the African

Continental Free Trade Area, and generally to facilitate the movement of goods within its borders?

After signing and ratifying the SADC Trade Protocol in 2000 and taking into account the increasingly complex levels of interconnectivity of the economies, especially those that are geographically closest to it, Angola in 2019 presented its first proposed tariff offer for trade of goods to SADC-FTA members. We expect this negotiating process will be completed in the coming months.

Our entry into the African Continental Free Trade Area affirms the country's commitment to the fulfilment of 'Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want' and notably with the process of industrialising the continent from the diversification of national productive sectors.

With regard to trade in services, taking into account the complexity of the decision factors especially linked to the number of sectors and subsectors to be included in a list of specific commitments and respective levels of market access, Angola is awaiting a technical assistance programme to strengthen the capacities of the various players in order to ensure a linear understanding of the matter and its impact on our economy.

The various reforms being carried out in the industry and trade sector, the updates to the national customs tariff and particularly the establishment of the National Trade Facilitation Committee, with the notable insertion of the private sector in the decisions linked to these reforms, as well as our active engagement in the negotiations, reflect our level of commitment to the various regional integration processes underway.

We also highlight the coordinated border management process, with the creation of single-stop border posts, aimed at speeding up the trade flows of import, export and transit of goods at the regional level.

The levels of openness of our economy suggest the possibility for foreign companies established in the region to set up a presence in Angola as well, taking into account our geographical situation, which naturally places us in a favourable position for the development of Regional Value Chains (RVC), being a natural logistics platform in the region.

This insertion of Angola into RVCs should be seen from both the perspective of trade, i.e. goods, with the production of components for various industries, mainly linked to agribusiness (in the first phase), and services (transport, energy), taking into account the economic potential of the existing development corridors in Angola, especially the Lobito Corridor, without detracting from the Cunene, Malange and Namibe Corridors.

It should be noted that Angola has signed the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States of America, which includes various measures to improve market access and the removal of barriers to trade and investment; coordination and advice on the implementation of AGOA (African Growth and Opportunity Act); improve regulations and technical standards; strengthen agricultural and agribusiness trade relations; promote and protect intellectual property rights; coordination and consultation on positions in multilateral trade negotiations, notably in the WTO; improve technical, administrative and legal procedures to facilitate Angola's business climate, among other measures.

The implementation of these measures within the framework of this Agreement will certainly allow American companies operating in Angola to participate more not only in our country's economic

development, but also to better integrate in regional and intercontinental trade.

[End]



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June 29, 2020

The Honorable Nita M. Lowey
Chairwoman
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related
Programs
HT – 2 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related
Programs
2406 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairwoman Lowey and Ranking Member Rogers,

I understand the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs has begun to consider appropriations for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021. On behalf of Angola, I thank the Subcommittee for its continued funding of humanitarian demining programs in Angola. President Joao Lourenco has committed Angola to clear all mines by the end of 2025, and US assistance will continue to play an enormous role in our ability to achieve that important objective.

I offer the following background and updates for your consideration as the Subcommittee deliberates:

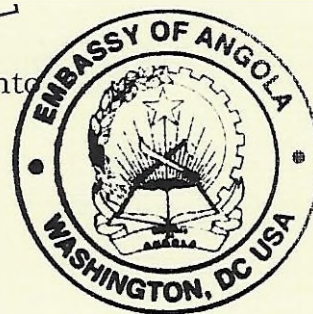
- Angola signed the convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the "Convention") in 1997. The Convention entered into force for Angola in 2003. Since then, we have worked to fulfill our obligations under the Convention to destroy all anti-personnel mines.
- Angola has destroyed over 300,000 unexploded landmines and other unexploded ordnances since signing the Convention.
- The United States is by far the largest donor country to demining in Angola. Since 1995, the US has provided over \$ 134 million toward such programs. This critical support has directly led to the clearance of more than 26,000 landmines and 46,900 pieces of unexploded ordnance throughout our country.
- Since 2007, Angola has reduced the number of landmine-effected areas from 3,600 to 1,220. Several of our provinces, including Malanje, Namibe and Huambo are now virtually mine-free thanks to the support of the international community and the tireless efforts of many on the ground including the Halo Trust and the Mine Advisory Group.
- Working with our international partners, Angola undertook an extensive non-technical survey of its confirmed and suspected mined areas in 2007. As a result, we were able to reduce the area yet to be cleared of mines from 221 million square meters to 123 million square meters.
- Between now and 2025, Angola has budgeted \$ 41.5 million to support demining efforts.
- Angola's progress has received international recognition, including from Prince Harry during his September 2019 visit to Angola. After visiting what was once a minefield near Huambo – through which his mother Princess Diana famously walked in 1997 – Prince Harry commented on "the transformation that has taken place from an unsafe and desolate area into a vibrant community of local businesses and colleges".
- While we are proud of our progress, considerable work remains. In a 2014 survey conducted by the Angolan Government, we discovered nearly 90,000 Angolans living with disability caused by landmines or other explosive devices. Eradicating all landmines from Angola will ensure this number does not increase.

President Joao Lourenco is deeply committed to strengthening Angola's strategic and economic relationship with the United States. With your help, a landmine-free Angola will provide greater opportunities for our tourism sector to grow, our domestic agricultural production to flourish, and our country to unlock its true economic potential for generations to come. This is the "New Angola" envisioned by our President, and it is our hope it will translate to significant opportunities for American trade and investment.

Thank you, again, for your continued funding of humanitarian demining efforts in Angola. I invite you to accompany me on a future visit to Angola so I can show you first-hand the tremendous progress we have made with your support.

Sincerely yours,

Joaquim do Espirito Santo
Ambassador



CC: The Honorable Kay Granger (R-TX)
Ranking Member
House Committee on Appropriations